

BISHOP RONDTHALER SPEAKS AT THE FINAL LENTEN SERVICE

The last of the Lenten lectures which Bishop Rondthaler has been delivering in his sincere, sympathetic way, was given on Wednesday morning.

After the memory hymn was recited by the student body, Bishop Rondthaler traced the journey of Christ which has progressed from the Jordan river. What Christ did for Zacheus, and Bartemas has already been considered; and, at Bethany, Mary ministered unto Him in her love for the Saviour. At Jerusalem, the procession had increased before the gate was reached, and it was a palm-strewing crowd which followed Him to the temple.

It is interesting to note Christ's attitude towards the temple; and by considering His words and deeds, one may learn how His last two days were spent in the sanctuary.

The temple was not merely a building—for the most part it was out of doors, and many terraces ranged one above the other. The temple itself was a small building on the summit of these terraces.

Around the temple there were several yards. The first, the yard of the Heathen, generally was filled with people. Lately, some pillars have been found on which warnings are inscribed to tell the heathen not to approach any nearer to the temple. A beautiful gate, adorned in an elaborate fashion, and several steps separated this yard from that of the Women. Here were found the collection boxes, or trumpets, in which the gifts for the temple were placed. By going up fifteen steps, the yard of the Men was reached. Between this yard and the open yard of the Priests, there were three steps. In the last yard was found the altar of sacrifice, broad and square. Behind this, the temple stood. An old story holds that a Roman officer who had been commanded to destroy this sanctuary exclaimed:

"Oh, let the temple stay—it is the most beautiful building in the world!"

Well he knew the art that was displayed in that marble structure, with its golden spikes.

The porticos were around the yards. Their floors were of polished marble, and the wide, marble columns were heavily adorned. There Jesus spent His last few days, and spoke to the people, whose very thoughts He knew. On Sunday, He went out, and when He returned the next day the yard was full. There were people selling goats, cattle, pigeons and sheep; and the money-changers with their tables were scattered about the portico; for the money had to be changed to Hebrew coin before it could be dropped in the trumpets. The high priest and his men had formed a "religious trust"—that is, that no cattle or sheep could be sold for sacrifices unless the business as transacted by them. In this way, a few cents were gained for their own use on every purchase.

Christ was indignant over the wrangling, busy crowd before Him. Soon traders left, tables were overturned,—all to escape the burning eye of the Lord of Glory.

"In a like manner," Bishop explained, "the house of human hearts must be cleaned up or the Son of God will never enter. There must

be a daily cleaning or the dust of neglect will accumulate."

Then, Christ turned into one of the marble porticos. There the children followed Him, and sang Hosanna, to which song Christ listened, for it pleased Him. But the wicked conspirators were disgusted over "the noise," and reproved the children. Often, today, there are those who refuse to praise God with voice and heart.

When these same wicked men questioned Jesus concerning the taxes and the coin, Christ's answer was wise and prompt. This same Saviour teaches His followers today how to answer questions with wisdom.

A debate had arisen over something that Christ had said—it was the purpose of these men to find some fault with the Lord Jesus. Weary, He sat down on the steps at the head of the Yard of the Women, where the collection boxes were placed. The widow, in the hour of quiet and solitude, came forward with the two pieces of coin, or "peruta," equivalent to one-half a cent. She had made a sacrifice, and did more for the glory of God than those who had given without depriving themselves.

The self-righteousness of the church people grieved Christ—that sin crucified Him, and goes to His very heart even now. The sin of self-righteousness is the worst one in the sight of God.

On Tuesday afternoon, just as the temple gates were about to be closed, Philip and Andrew came to Christ, and told Him of some strangers who spoke Greek. He was pleased to hear they had asked about Christ; and He knew that by such people as these, His name would spread land to land. The faith He preached was like a seed which has been planted. When Christ thought of the price that He should pay, He cried to God, who answered His pleas. The people thought it thundered, but the sound was the voice of God saying: "I have both glorified Thee, and will glorify Thee again!"

After speaking of the death He was to die upon the cross, Christ looked on the self-righteous crowd before Him. Silently, He left the temple yard never to return.

EASTER SERVICES TO BE AT HOME CHURCH

On Sunday, April 13th, Palm Sunday, services will be held in the Home Moravian Church. Monday, April 14th, to Friday, April 18th, is Passion Week and services will be held each evening in the Home Moravian Church. Sunday, April 20th, Easter Sunday, a sunrise service will be held on Salem graveyard.

These services are unique and distinctive among the Moravian denomination. Many visitors are expected from all over the United States. Last year, several thousand people attended the sunrise service, Easter Sunday. These services are long remembered by Salem girls, who frequently come back to have the pleasure of attending them again. This year the services are expected to be of usual interest and spiritual significance with Bishop Rondthaler as director and guide.

MARY HILL PRESIDENT STUDENT GOVERNMENT

At the April meeting of the Student Self-Government Association the officers for the term 1924-'25 were elected. Mary Hill, of Lexington, N. C., was chosen President. She is undoubtedly one of the best fitted girls that have ever held this office. She has been on the Council two years and was Secretary for 1923-'24. Everyone feels confident of her ability to hold this office for the coming year. Ruth James as first Vice-President is her very able assistant. Sophia Hall was chosen second Vice-President. For Secretary, Eva Flowers, '26, was elected. This is one of the most important offices of the Association and everyone is sure that Eva Flowers will do her best. Sarah Yost, '26, was chosen Treasurer for the next term.

It was now necessary to choose the Council to aid these officers in the governing of the campus. Many nominations from all classes were made and finally the list was posted. Margaret Williford, Polly Hawkins, Mary Ogburn, and Katie Holshouser represent the Senior Class. For Junior representatives, Rachel Davis, Lucile Reid and Anna Southerland were chosen. The Sophomores to be on the Council are Jenny Jenny Wolff, Elinor Williamson and Mary Buckner.

The Council of 1923-'24 has done its work wonderfully well and to the incoming Council everyone wishes the very best.

SALEM ORCHESTRA HAS SIXTH ANNUAL CONCERT

The Salem College Orchestra, directed by Miss Susan Webb, gave its sixth annual concert in Memorial Hall Monday night at 8:15. The enjoyment and appreciation of the large audience present was manifested in the burst of applause which followed each selection. The orchestra, composed of both college students and town people, did full justice to the efficient and commendable leadership of Miss Webb.

Not only was the performance excellent, but the selections themselves were exceptionally beautiful and appropriate. Such favorites as Nevin's "Love Song" from "A Day in Venice" and Moskowski's "Spanish Dance" were enthusiastically received by the audience.

The various harp, violin, and voice solos were an especially attractive feature of the concert. The soloists of the evening were Miss Grace Keeney, soprano; Miss Laura Howell, violin; Miss Ruth Pfohl, harp; and Miss Eleanor Shaffner, harp.

Miss Pfohl absolutely captivated her audience by her rendition of Godard's "Mazurka." The beauty of the piece itself, together with Miss Pfohl's gracious interpretation of it, produced a delightful effect.

The "Marche Solonelle," in which Miss Shaffner played the solo part, was exceptionally beautiful. A very lovely number was the "Souvenir de Haydn" with Miss Laura Howell as soloist. Miss Howell responded to the applause with "Souvenir" by Drda.

Miss Grace Keeney sang Allitsen's "Unto Thy Heart" with orchestra accompaniment. Her hearers were so enthusiastic in their applause that she sang as an encore the "Old Re-

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REVEREND GEORGE R. HEATH LECTURES ON NICARAGUA

Reverend George R. Heath, at the meeting of the History Club, Thursday night, spoke on the climate, geography, and history of Nicaragua. Mr. Heath has been a missionary in Nicaragua for more than twenty-five years and is an authority on the Indian languages of Central America.

Nicaragua has had a history filled with romance and adventure. Indians, Spaniards, pirates, Englishmen, and Yankees all have contended there for supremacy. Its people today are a mixture of Indian, European, Chinese, and African.

The geography of Nicaragua has had not a little to do with its eventful history. This narrow little strip of land shows the extremes of altitude. The land along the east coast is low—so low that it is difficult to tell the place where river and lagoon end, and ocean begins. It is an alluvial plain of marsh and dense jungle that resembles the Amazon plain in everything except size. Boats are the chief means of communication. On the other hand, the western part of Nicaragua is mountainous. The rivers have many cataraacts and water falls.

The Spanish were the first to try to subjugate the Indians of Nicaragua. Their claims date back to 1502 when Columbus touched Central America. The Spaniards settled in the western uplands. On the east coast the combination of hot climate, malaria, and hostile Indians was too much for them. The chief Indian tribe in this eastern country was the Miskitos. The Spaniards, failing in war, tried to win the natives through missionaries. These missionaries the Indians tolerated for a time, but, then suspecting political designs, the Indians massacred them.

The Miskito Indians, in fear of the Spaniards, sought aid from the outside. In 1660 they asked the English for protection. This request was refused. The Miskitos then allied themselves with the pirates of Jamaica. The alliance was mutually satisfactory; the pirates found the lagoons and harbors of Nicaragua excellent lurking places; and the Indians found the pirates congenial confederates, who joined with them in raiding and burning the Spanish towns of the west.

The next masters of the land of the Miskitos were the English. The country was under the protection of Great Britain from 1740 to 1763. England did not exactly lay claim to the territory, it was rather a sphere of influence. Admiral Nelson, who was at Nicaragua during the Napoleonic wars, advised his country to hold the land around Lake Nicaragua, predicting that it would be a future commercial center. England, however, by the Treaty of Paris in 1763 withdrew from Nicaragua and reserved only the right to cut log wood.

Nicaragua was considered a Spanish colony until her declaration of independence in 1821. She then rebelled against the mother country, joined the Mexican Empire, only to secede and again become a separate state.

The United States became interested in Nicaragua during the grand rush to the gold fields in 1848-'50. Many gold seekers, instead of crossing the continent in the north, sailed

to Nicaragua, crossed the isthmus, and sailed north to California. The interest of the Yankees and English in Central America clashed. For a time it seemed as if there would be war between England and the United States. In 1850 the two countries each agreed neither to build a canal or own land near a canal in Nicaragua.

England in this treaty had made no provision for the Miskito Indians whose welfare she had been safeguarding. In 1860 Honduras and Nicaragua set aside a reserve for these Indians on the east coast. Unfortunately only one-fourth of the Indians were living in this reservation.

The Miskito king called in negro counselors from Jamaica. These negroes were men of character and ability. This Indian kingdom had by far the most orderly and secure government in Central America.

In spite of the efficient government the country was in danger. Banana cultivation was an important industry. The banana planters and dealers from the United States strongly objected to either Indian or Negro rule. This condition of affairs made it easier for Nicaragua, upon a flimsy pretext, to annex this Indian territory. The Miskito chief took refuge on a British war vessel and begged English protection—a policy impossible for England after her treaties with the United States. The ancient Indian kingdom had fallen and nothing remained for the Indian leaders to do except to sign under compulsion a treaty stating that they of their own free will asked the Nicaraguans to take charge of them.

This was a valuable acquisition for Nicaragua. The custom house at Bluefields, which is in the former Indian territory, is the chief source of revenue for Nicaragua. Nicaragua is in debt to New York bankers, notably Brown Brothers. These bankers control the custom house of Bluefields and are the great power in the finances of Nicaragua; and that means power over the government.

The United States has a great responsibility in Nicaragua. Will she work for the Nicaraguan or the bankers of Wall Street?

MARY McKELVIE EDITOR OF ANNUAL NEXT YEAR

The Junior class met on April 9 for the purpose of electing the editor-in-chief and the business manager for the Annual Staff of next year. These officers are of the greatest importance, and play a great part in the success of the Annual. The Junior class seemed to feel their responsibility, and after much thought and deep consideration, they chose Mary McKelvie as editor-in-chief, and Daisy Lee Glasgow as business manager. Both of these girls are well suited for their task, having served on the Staff this year. Mary McKelvie did excellent work as an associate art editor, while Daisy Lee Glasgow was prominent in the business department. With these two dependable, capable, conscientious, and hard-working girls at the head of the Annual Staff, the success of the "Sights and Insights" is already assured.